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(54) Method and device for connecting the end of a flattened tube of plastic foil to the beginning of a subsequent tube

Verfahren und Vorrichtung zum Verbinden des hinteren Endes eines flachgelegten Kunststofffilmschlauches mit dem vorderen Ende eines nachfolgenden Schlauches

Procédé et appareil pour la connection de l'extrémité arrière d'un tube en feuille synthétique qui se termine à l'extrémité avant d'un tube subséquent

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EP 1 201 585 B1

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Description

[0001] The invention firstly relates to a method for connecting the end of a flattened tube of plastic foil to the beginning of a subsequent tube, said tubes being used in particular for applying sleeves onto bottles or the like.

[0002] When using such a tube, it is drawn from a reel. When the end of the tube has been reached, this end has to be connected to the end of a tube being situated on a subsequent reel, to wit in such a way that the process of applying sleeves on subsequent bottles will not be interrupted.

[0003] Such a method and device are known from US-A-3,473,994. According to this document, the beginning of the subsequent tube is put against the end of the spent tube and then fixed with adhesive tape. To that end, both ends should be positioned in relation to one another with extreme accuracy both in longitudinal direction and in transverse direction. This requires a complicated device, which is sensitive to malfunction. In case of inaccurate positioning, malfunctioning may also occur in the machine which is employed for applying the sleeves.

[0004] According to another method, the end of the tube from the spent reel can be stuck in the beginning of the tube on the next reel and be fixed with adhesive tape. This has the disadvantage that the inner diameter is reduced across the distance where the beginning of the next tube is stuck in the end of the tube of the spent reel. This can cause problems when applying the sleeves on a bottle with the help of the machine concerned.

[0005] Therefore, the object of the invention is to provide a method in which these difficulties do not arise. This method is characterized by the following steps: the leading edge of the beginning of the flattened tube is provided with an obliquely cut-away corner at both longitudinal edges; thus established two loose lips are separated from each other; the end of the spent tube is slid between the lips and fixed in relation to said lips.

[0006] It has turned out that such a method can easily be carried out. Neither does the method cause any difficulties in further processing of the tube on the machine by which sleeves are mounted on objects, even if parts of both tubes are on top of each other.

[0007] In particular it will be provided for, that the end edge of the spent tube is at a distance from those locations of the longitudinal edges of the subsequent tube where the obliquely cut-away corners of said tube end, thus leaving a free space between the longitudinal edges of both flattened tubes.

[0008] Through this, it is achieved that there is always an opening, be it a small one, at the point where the tubes are connected to one another, so that air possibly present in the tubes is allowed to escape.

[0009] For fixing the ends of said tubes in relation to each other, adhesive tape or an "impulse seal" can be

used, in which the materials of said tubes are melted together by means of a short-time, pressurized supply of heat.

[0010] The invention also relates to a device for applying the method described above. Said device comprises: a frame in which some reels of flattened tube can be accommodated; means for supporting the beginnings of subsequent flattened tubes, said beginning being provided with obliquely cut-away corners near its longitudinal edges for forming loose lips; a guide, extending in parallel to said means for supporting the beginnings of the subsequent tubes, for supporting a transport module comprising a beak situated within said tube, which is kept in place by rollers mounted outside of said tube, and a tube transport motor drawing the tube across the beak; with further means being provided for bringing said transport module to a location where the beginning of a subsequent tube is situated and for bringing the end of a tube between the lips of said subsequent tube.

[0011] It is desirable that both leading edges of the lips of a subsequent tube are positioned exactly on a certain location.

[0012] In connection with that, means will be provided for, such as in the shape of clamping members, for clamping the beginning of a subsequent tube, at a distance from said lips, for the time during which said tube is not used.

[0013] It is desirable, that applying sleeves on the objects should not be interrupted on commencing use of a subsequent tube.

[0014] To that end, it will be provided for, that after commencing use of a subsequent tube, the transport motor will temporarily move it at a higher speed in order to create a buffer supply, which is used during connecting the end of one tube to the beginning of a subsequent tube.

[0015] For connecting the tubes to one another, the device will in particular be provided with sealing beams, which are carried by the transport module and are situated above and below said tube and which can be brought together and be heated for melting the abutting parts of the tubes together where a part of the beak is situated.

[0016] The presence of the beak prevents the tubes from being melted to each other internally as well, on account of which the tubes could no longer be pulled across the beak.

[0017] Given the relatively small dimensions of the lips of a tube kept in stock, a belt can be used for supporting the lips. This belt need only have a small thickness.

[0018] In order to guarantee, that the lips will be at the desired location when they have to be connected to the ends of a tube, the transport module will be provided with belt guides being connected to the belt guided across some rollers and being situated at both sides of the beak and extending to near its lateral edges.

[0019] Since a printed foil is used in most cases, it

must be provided for that when cutting a sleeve from the tube, the print is situated at the proper position.

[0020] In connection with that, the transport module can be provided with a detecting photo cell which, on detection of a certain point of the print, will stop the tube transport motor, a cutting knife being present for cutting the tube in a certain position.

[0021] In view of this a cutting knife can be situated at each clamping member for clamping the beginning of a subsequent tube, and operation of the clamping member and the cutting knife can take place by means of a pressurized medium cylinder being located on the transport module.

[0022] The invention is further explained by way of an embodiment, illustrated in the drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a plan view of a part of a tube which has to be connected to the end of a tube preceding it;

Fig. 2 shows a side view of the parts of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 shows a plan view of the parts of the tubes connected to each other;

Fig. 4 schematically shows a side view of a device according to the invention;

Fig. 5 schematically shows a plan view of the device according to Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 schematically shows a part of Fig. 5 on an enlarged scale;

Fig. 7 schematically shows a part of Fig. 1 on an enlarged scale;

Figs. 8 and 9 show a plan view and lateral view, respectively, of the beak with some accompanying parts.

[0023] Figures 1 and 2 show the beginning 1 of a tube 2, which must be connected to the end 3 of a spent tube 4. To that end, the leading edge 5 of the beginning 1 is provided with the bevelled corners 7 at the longitudinal edges 6 of the flattened tube 2, for forming lips 8. The end 3 of the tube 4 has been slid between the lips 8 in such a way that the end edge 9 of the end 3 is situated at some distance from the location 10 where the corners 7 end. Thus, the longitudinal edges 6 of the tube 2 end at some distance from the longitudinal edges 11 of the tube 4.

[0024] Figure 3 shows the situation after the parts of both tubes 2 and 4 lying on top of each other have been connected to one another by melting them together in the area 12, as will be explained afterwards.

[0025] The device shown in figures 4 and 5 comprises a frame 13 for accomodating a number of reels 14 of tubing 2 next to each other. The reels are supported in a way not further described.

[0026] As appears from figure 6 in particular, the lips 8 of the tubes 2 are supported by a belt 15 which is guided by two reversing rollers 16. The leading edges 5 of the lips 8 will coincide with the edge 17 of the belt 15. In order to maintain this position of the lips 8 when the

tube 2 is not in use, each tube 2 is fixed in relation to the frame 13 at a distance from the lips 8 by means of a clamping member 18 not further described.

[0027] The frame 13 is provided with two guides 19, see figures 5 and 7, for supporting a transport module 20. This comprises a beak 21 situated within the tube 2, which is shown in particular in figures 8 and 9. The beak 21 is supported by rollers 22 and 23, some of which are co-operating with rollers 24 located in the interior of said beak, so that the beak is kept in place in vertical and horizontal direction. The rollers 22 and 23 lie against the tube moving across the beak from the outside.

[0028] A tube transport motor 25, see figures 5 and 6, mounted to the transport module 20, serves for moving the tube across the beak 21, and has its shaft provided with rollers 26 drawing the tube across said beak 21.

[0029] As illustrated in figures 6 and 8, the transport module 20 is further provided with belt guides 27 to which the belt 15 is connected, said guides extending to near the lateral edges of the beak 21.

[0030] Further, there are means for bringing the transport module 20 to a location where the beginning 1 of a subsequent tube 2 is situated in order to bring the end 3 of a tube 4 between the lips 8 of a tube 2. These means can e.g. be in the form of a threaded rod 28, which can be motor-driven and is received in a nut fixedly received with the transport module 20. During movement of the transport module 20, the tube transport motor 25 is switched-off.

[0031] After bringing the end 3 between the lips 8, as illustrated in figure 2, the sealing beams 29, see figures 7 and 9 in particular, are moved towards each other and pressed against the tube portions located on the beak 21. Simultaneously, the sealing beams 29 are heated by a short current pulse, as a consequence of which the tube portions are melted together. After the sealing beams have cooled down, they are moved apart again and the tube transport motor 25 is started again. Simultaneously the tube 2 is released from the clamping member 18.

[0032] Since the foil of the tubes is locally heated only during the time in which the sealing beams 28 contact the tubes, and the sealing beams are only moved away from each other when they have cooled down, the material of the tubes is prevented from shrinking locally.

[0033] During standstill of the tube transport motor 25, tube is drawn from the buffer storage 30, see figures 4 and 5, so that the machine can remain in operation for applying sleeves onto objects. As soon as the tube portions have melted together and the sealing beams 29 have been moved apart, the tube transport motor 25 is switched on again. The motor is first driven at a higher speed, so that the tube 2 is transported at a higher speed than is necessary for the sleeve applying machine. This will cause the buffer storage 30 to be replenished again.

[0034] As stated earlier, in most cases a printed foil is used for the tube. Then it must be provided for, that on cutting a sleeve from the tube, the print is located at the

proper position.

[0035] In connection with that, the transport module 20 is provided with a detection photo cell 31 which, when the end 3 of a tube 4 approaches, will stop the tube transport motor 25 on detection of a certain point of the print.

[0036] Underneath each clamping member 18 there is a cutting knife 32 for cutting off the last part of a tube 4 on a certain position. The clamping member 18 and the cutting knife 32 are operated by means of a pressurized medium cylinder, not indicated further, mounted on the transport module 20. After cutting-off the end of the tube 4, the tube transport motor 25 will transport the tube 4 yet slightly further, until the end edge 9 of the tube coincides with the front side of the beak 21. The transport motor will then be stopped and subsequently the transport module is shifted so that the end 3 of the tube 4 will end up between the lips 8 of a tube 2. After that, the connection between the tube portions can take place in the way described above.

[0037] It will be obvious, that only one possible embodiment of a device according to the invention has been illustrated in the drawing and described above and that many modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as described in the appended claims.

Claims

1. Method for connecting the end (3) of a flattened tube (4) of plastic foil to the beginning (1) of a subsequent tube (2), said tubes (1, 2) being used in particular for applying sleeves onto bottles or the like, characterized by the following steps: the leading edge (5) of the beginning (1) of the flattened tube (2) is provided with an obliquely cut-away corner (7) at both longitudinal edges; thus established two loose lips (8) are separated from each other; the end (3) of the spent tube (4) is slid between the lips (8) and fixed in relation to said lips.
2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the end edge (9) of the spent tube (4) is at a distance from those locations (10) of the longitudinal edges (6) of the subsequent tube (2) where the obliquely cut-away corners (7) of that tube end, thus leaving a space between the longitudinal edges (6, 11) of both flattened tubes (2, 4).
3. Method according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that adhesive tape is used for fixing the ends (1, 3) of the tubes (2, 4).
4. Method according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that in order to fix the ends (1, 3) of the tubes (2, 4) in relation to each other, the materials of said tubes are melted together by means of a short-time, pres-

surized supply of heat.

5. Device for applying the method according to one of the preceding claims, comprising a frame (13) in which some reels (14) of flattened tube (2) can be accommodated; and means (15) for supporting the beginnings (1) of subsequent flattened tubes (2), characterized by the fact that said beginning is provided with obliquely cut-away corners (7) near its longitudinal edges (6) for forming loose lips (8); a guide (19), extending in parallel to said means (15) for supporting the beginnings (3) of the subsequent tubes (2), for supporting a transport module (20) comprising a beak (21) situated within said tube, which is kept in place by rollers (22, 23) mounted outside of said tube, and a tube transport motor (25) drawing the tube across the beak (21); with further means being provided for bringing said transport module (20) to a location where the beginning (1) of a subsequent tube (2) is situated for bringing the end (3) of a tube (4) between the lips (8) of said subsequent tube.
6. Device according to claim 5, characterized in that means as in the shape of clamping members (18) are present for clamping the beginning (1) of a subsequent tube (2), at a distance from said lips (8), for the time during which said tube is not used.
7. Device according to claim 5 or 6, characterized in that after commencing use of a subsequent tube (2), the transport motor (25) will temporarily move it at a higher speed in order to create a buffer supply (30), which is used during connecting the end (3) of one tube (4) to the beginning (1) of a subsequent tube (2).
8. Device according to one of the claims 5 - 7, characterized in that for connecting the tubes (2, 4) to each other, the device is provided with sealing beams (29), which are carried by the transport module (20) and are situated above and below said tube (2, 4) and can be brought together and be heated for melting the abutting parts of the tubes together where a part of the beak (21) is situated.
9. Device according to one of the claims 5 - 8, characterized in that the device is provided with a belt (15) being supported by the frame (13), for supporting the lips (8) of a subsequent tube (2).
10. Device according to claim 9, characterized in that the transport module (20) is provided with belt guides (27) being connected to the belt (15) led across some rollers (16) and being located at both sides of the beak (21) and extending up to near its side edges.

11. Device according to one of the claims 5 - 10, **characterized in that** when a printed foil is used, the transport module (20) is provided with a detecting photo cell (31) which, on detection of a certain point of the print, will stop the tube transport motor (25), a cutting knife (32) being present for cutting the tube (4) in a certain position.
12. Device according to claim 11, **characterized in that** a cutting knife (32) is present at each clamping member (18) for clamping the beginning (1) of a subsequent tube (2) and that operation of the clamping member (18) and the cutting knife (32) takes place by means of a pressurized medium cylinder being located on the transport module (20).

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Verbinden des Endes (3) eines abgeflachten Rohrs (4) aus Kunststofffolie mit dem Anfang (1) eines anschließenden Rohrs (2), wobei die Rohre (1,2) insbesondere zum Aufbringen von Hülsen auf Flaschen o.dgl. verwendet werden, **gekennzeichnet durch** die folgenden Schritte: der Vorderrand (5) des Anfangs (1) des abgeflachten Rohrs (2) wird mit einer schräg abgeschnittenen Ecke (7) an beiden Longitudinalrändern versehen; die so hergestellten zwei losen Lippen bzw. Laschen (8) werden voneinander getrennt; das Ende (3) des abgelaufenen Rohrs (4) wird zwischen die Lippen bzw. Laschen (8) geschoben und in bezug auf die Lippen bzw. Laschen befestigt.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** der Endrand (9) des abgelaufenen Rohrs (4) sich in einem Abstand von denjenigen Stellen (10) der longitudinalen Ränder (6) des anschließenden Rohrs (2) befindet, an denen die schräg weggeschnittenen Ecken (7) dieses Rohrs enden, womit ein Zwischenraum zwischen den longitudinalen Rändern (6,11) beider abgeflachter Rohre (2,4) gelassen wird.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** Klebeband zum Befestigen der Enden (1,3) der Rohre (2,4) verwendet wird.
4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** zum Befestigen der Enden (1,3) der Rohre (2,4) in bezug aufeinander die Materialien der Rohre mittels einer kurzzeitigen Wärmezufuhr unter Druck zusammengeschmolzen werden.
5. Vorrichtung zum Anwenden des Verfahrens gemäß einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, mit einem Rahmen (13), in dem einige Spulen bzw. Rollen
- 5 (14) von abgeflachtem Rohr (2) aufgenommen werden können, und einem Mittel (15) zum Tragen bzw. Haltern der Anfänge (1) von anschließenden abgeflachten Rohren (2), **gekennzeichnet durch** die Tatsache, daß der Anfang mit schräg abgeschnittenen Ecken (7) nahe seiner longitudinalen Ränder (6) zur Ausbildung loser Lippen bzw. Laschen (8) versehen ist, einer Führung (19), die sich parallel zu dem Mittel (15) zum Haltern der Anfänge (3) der anschließenden Rohre (2) erstreckt, zum Haltern eines Transportmoduls (20) mit einem Schnabelansatz (21), der sich innerhalb des Rohrs befindet, das **durch** außerhalb des Rohrs angebrachte Rollen (22,23) festgehalten wird, und einem Rohrtransportmotor (25), der das Rohr über den Schnabelansatz (21) zieht, wobei weitere Mittel vorgesehen sind, um das Transportmodul (20) zu einer Stelle zu verbringen, an der sich der Anfang (1) eines anschließenden Rohrs (2) befindet, um das Ende (3) eines Rohrs (4) zwischen die Lippen bzw. Laschen (8) des anschließenden Rohrs zu bringen.
- 10 6. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** Mittel, beispielsweise in der Form von Klemmelementen (18) vorhanden sind, um den Anfang (1) eines anschließenden bzw. nachfolgenden Rohrs (2) in einem Abstand von den Lippen bzw. Laschen (8) für die Zeit, während der das Rohr nicht verwendet wird, festzuklemmen.
- 15 7. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** nach Beginn der Verwendung eines anschließenden Rohrs (2) der Transportmotor (25) dieses vorübergehend mit höherer Geschwindigkeit bewegt, um eine Pufferzufuhr (30) zu erzeugen, die während dem Verbinden des Endes (3) eines Rohrs (4) mit dem Anfang (1) eines anschließenden bzw. nachfolgenden Rohrs (2) verwendet wird.
- 20 8. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** zum Verbinden der Rohre (2,4) miteinander die Vorrichtung mit Dichtungsbalken (29) versehen ist, die von dem Transportmodul (20) getragen werden und sich oberhalb und unterhalb des Rohrs (2,4) befinden und zum Zusammenschmelzen der aneinanderstoßenden Teile der Rohre dort, wo ein Teil des Schnabelansatzes (21) gelegen ist, zusammengebracht und erwärmt werden können.
- 25 9. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 8, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Vorrichtung mit einem Riemen (15) versehen ist, der von dem Rahmen (13) gehalten wird, um die Lippen bzw. Laschen (8) eines anschließenden bzw. nachfolgenden Rohrs (2) zu halten.
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10. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Transportmodul (20) mit Rie-
menführungen (27) versehen ist, die mit dem über
einige Rollen (16) gelegten Riemen (15) verbunden
sind und sich an beiden Seiten des Schnabelansatzes (21) befinden und sich nach oben bis nahe an
dessen Seitenränder erstrecken.

11. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 10, da-
durch gekennzeichnet, daß, wenn eine gedruckte
Folie verwendet wird, das Transportmodul (20) mit
einer Erfassungs-Fotozelle (31) versehen ist, die
bei Erfassung eines bestimmten Punktes des
Drucks den Rohrtransportmotor (25) anhält, wobei
ein Schneidmesser (32) zum Durchtrennen des
Rohrs (4) in einer bestimmten Position vorhanden
ist.

12. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, dadurch gekenn-
zeichnet, daß ein Schneidmesser (32) an jedem
Klemmelement (18) zum Festklemmen des An-
fangs (1) eines anschließenden Rohrs (2) vorhan-
den ist, und daß der Arbeitsgang des Klemmele-
ments (18) und des Schneidmessers (32) mittels ei-
nes Zylinders mit druckbeaufschlagtem Medium
vorgenommen wird, der sich an bzw. auf dem
Transportmodul (20) befindet.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour connecter la fin (3) d'un tube aplati (4) de film plastique au début (1) d'un tube subséquent (2), lesdits tubes (4, 2) étant utilisés en par-
ticulier pour appliquer des manchons sur des bou-
teilles ou similaire, caractérisé par les étapes
suivantes : le bord d'attaque (5) du début (1) du tube
aplati (2) est pourvu à ses deux bords longitudinaux
d'un coin coupé en oblique (7) ; les deux lèvres lâ-
ches (8) ainsi constituées sont séparées l'une de
l'autre ; la fin (3) du tube épais (4) est glissée entre
les lèvres (8) et fixée par rapport auxdites lèvres.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en
ce que le bord terminal (9) du tube épais (4) est à
une distance des emplacements (10) des bords lon-
gitudinaux (6) du tube subséquent (2) où aboutis-
sent les coins coupés en oblique (7) de ce tube, lais-
sant ainsi un espace entre les bords longitudinaux
(6, 11) des deux tubes aplatis (2, 4).

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que de la bande adhésive est utilisée pour
fixer les extrémités (1, 3) des tubes (2, 4).

4. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que, pour fixer les extrémités (1, 3) des tubes
(2, 4) l'une par rapport à l'autre, les matériaux des-

dits tubes sont fondu ensemble au moyen d'un ap-
port de chaleur de courte durée sous pression.

5. Dispositif pour appliquer le procédé selon l'une des
revendications précédentes, comprenant un cadre
(13) dans lequel peuvent être reçues quelques bo-
bines (14) de tube aplati (2) ; et des moyens (15)
pour supporter les débuts (1) de tubes aplatis sub-
séquents (2), caractérisé par le fait que ledit début
est pourvu de coins coupés en oblique (7) près de
ses bords longitudinaux (6) pour former des lèvres
lâches (8) ; un guide (19), s'étendant parallèlement
auxdits moyens (15) pour supporter les débuts (3)
des tubes aplatis subséquents (2), pour supporter
un module de transport (20) comprenant un bec
(21) situé à l'intérieur dudit tube, qui est maintenu
en place par des rouleaux (22, 23) montés à l'exté-
rieur dudit tube, et un moteur de transport de tube
(25) tirant le tube à travers le bec (21) ; des moyens
supplémentaires étant prévus pour mener ledit mo-
dule de transport (20) à un emplacement où se trou-
ve le début (1) d'un tube subséquent (2) pour ame-
ner la fin (3) d'un tube (4) entre les lèvres (8) dudit
tube subséquent.

6. Dispositif selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en
ce que des moyens tels que sous la forme d'élé-
ments de serrage (18) sont présents pour serrer le
début (1) d'un tube subséquent (2), à distance des-
sites lèvres (8), pendant le temps où ledit tube n'est
pas utilisé.

7. Dispositif selon la revendication 5 ou 6, caractérisé en
ce que, après avoir commencé d'utiliser un tube
subséquent (2), le moteur de transport (25) le dé-
place temporairement à une vitesse supérieure afin
de créer un approvisionnement tampon (30) qui est
utilisé durant la connexion de la fin (3) d'un tube (4)
au début (1) d'un tube subséquent (2).

8. Dispositif selon l'une des revendications 5 à 7, ca-
ractérisé en ce que pour connecter les tubes (2,
4) l'un à l'autre, le dispositif est pourvu de poutres
de scellage (29), qui sont portées par le module de
transport (20) et sont situées au-dessus et en des-
sous dudit tube (2, 4) et qui peuvent être réunies et
chauffées pour faire fondre ensemble les parties en
butée des tubes là où se situe une partie du bec
(21).

9. Dispositif selon l'une des revendications 5 à 8, ca-
ractérisé en ce que le dispositif est pourvu d'une
courroie (15) supportée par le cadre (13), pour sup-
porter les lèvres (8) d'un tube subséquent (2).

10. Dispositif selon la revendication 9, caractérisé en
ce que le module de transport (20) est pourvu de
guides de courroie (27) connectés à la courroie (15)

conduite entre quelques rouleaux (16) et situés des deux côtés du bec (21) et s'étendant jusque près de ses bords latéraux.

11. Dispositif selon l'une des revendications 5 à 10, caractérisé en ce que lorsqu'un film imprimé est utilisé, le module de transport (20) est pourvu d'un détecteur photoélectrique (31) qui, sur détection d'un certain point de l'imprimé, arrête le moteur de transport de tube (25), un couteau tranchant (32) étant présent pour couper le tube (4) en une certaine position. 5

12. Dispositif selon la revendication 11, caractérisé en ce qu'un couteau tranchant (32) est présent à chaque élément de serrage (18) pour serrer le début (1) d'un tube subséquent (2) et que ce fonctionnement de l'élément de serrage (18) et du couteau tranchant (32) a lieu au moyen d'un cylindre à fluide sous pression situé sur le module de transport (20). 15 20

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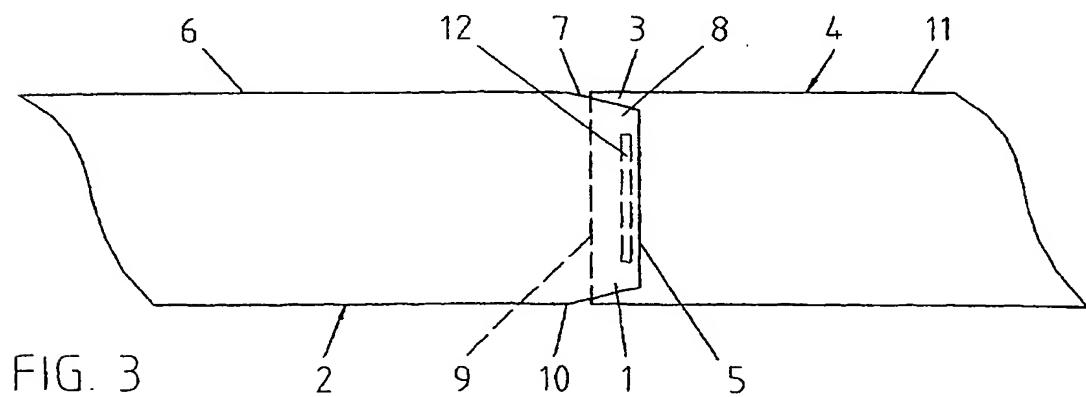
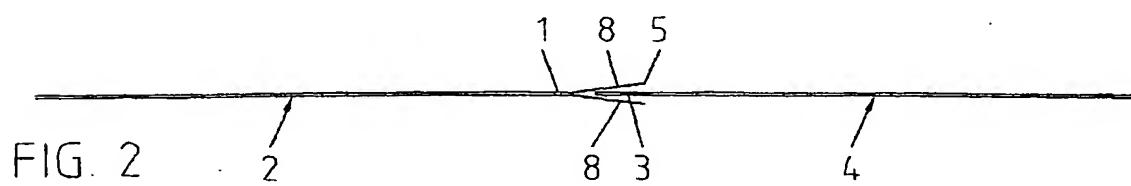
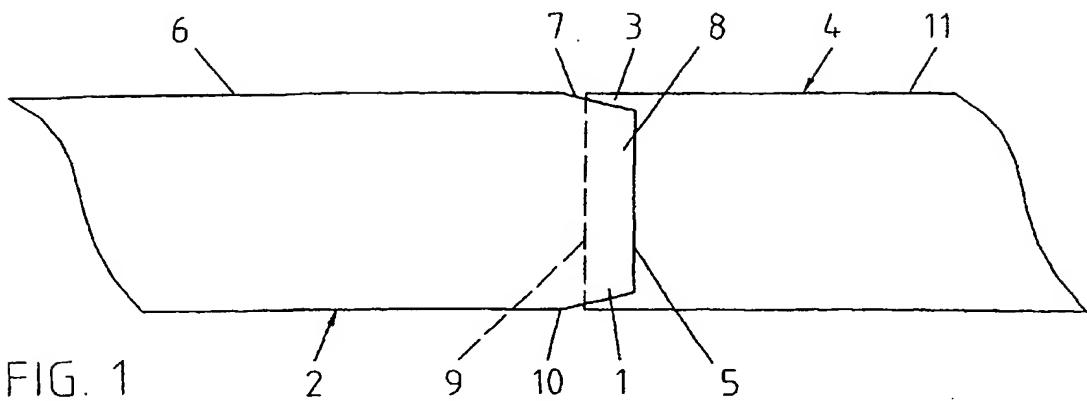
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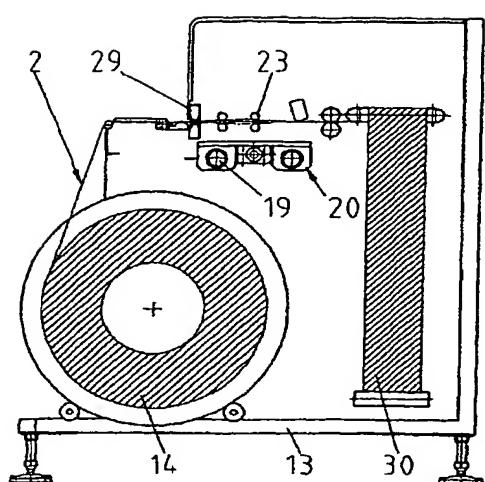


FIG. 4

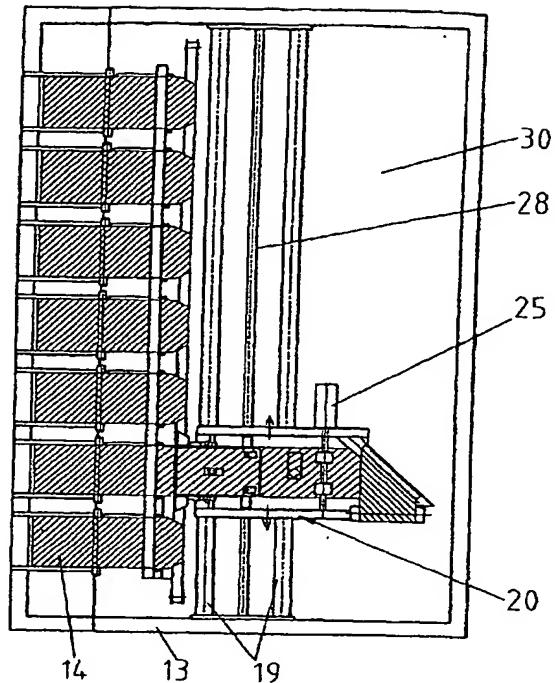


FIG. 5

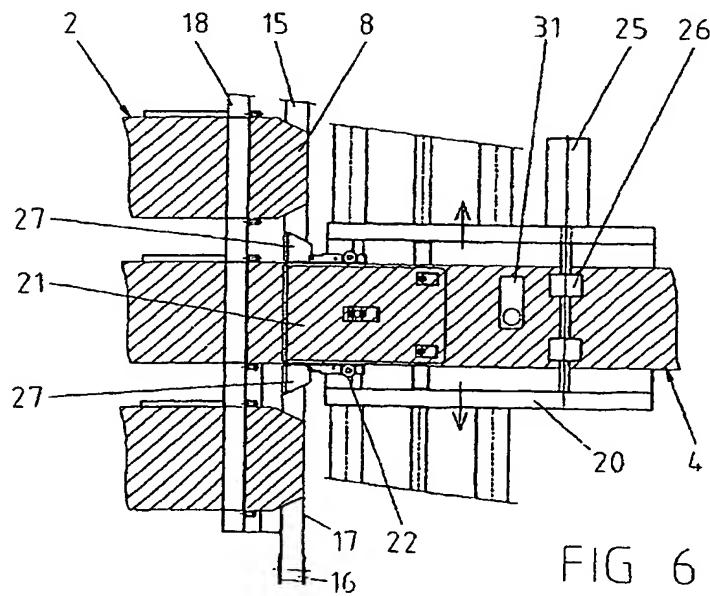


FIG. 6

